TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION .-- The Paper will be furnished to subscribers at \$2.50 per annum, in Advance. When not paid strictly in Advance, \$3,00 will positively be charged.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

R. P. H. STAUB, Attorney and ounsellor at Law. OFFICES 45 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md.

PRACTICES in the Courts of Battimore, Balti-more County, Court of Appeals of Maryland and Supreme Court of United States. Special at-tention given to Collecting in and out of the State. REFERENCES. National Union Bank of Baltimore. Wm. Devries & Co.
National Bank, Martinsburg, West Va.
Berkeley Savings Bank, Martinsburg, West Va.
Carroll, Adams & Neer, Baltimore.
Oct. 31, 1871-tf.

GRORGE BAYLOR.] BAYLOR & WILSON. ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Charlestown, Jefferson County, West Va. VILL practice in the Courts of West Virginia and Virginia.

January 16, 1872.

WM. H. TRAVERS. ATTORNEY AT BAW, Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia, WILL practice in the District Courts of the United States for the District of West V.rginia. Particular attention paid to cases in Bankruptcy.
July 30, 1870.

TROS. C. GREEN.] [DAN'L, B. LUCAS. GREEN & LUCAS. Attorneys at Law. HAVING associated ourselves as partners, we will practice in Jefferson and adjoining Coun-193-Offices at Charlestown, Shepherdstown and Leesburg. September 22, 1870.

HENRY L. BROOKE.] IST. GEO. T. BROOKE H. L. BROOKE & SON. ATTTORNEYS AT LAW, WILL Practice in the Courte of Jefferson, Berkeley, and the neighboring Counties.

April 16, 1872-1y.

COOKE & KENNEDY, Attorneys at Law Charlestown, Jefferson County, W. Va., WILL practice in Jefferson and adjoining Coun tica,
'15- Office first door West of "Carter House."
April 12, 1870-tf.

CLEON MOORE. Attorney at Law, Charlestown, Jefferson Co., W. Va., 11/1LL Practice in Jefferson and adjoining Coun ties. Office in Hooff's Building, opposite the Car-June 28, 1870 - 1y.

JOHN REED, JR., Attorney at Law. Charlestown, Jefferson County, W. Va., ILL practice in the Courts of this and adjoin-Ing Counties.

305 Office two doors west of Lee Hall, and nearly opposite the Carter House.

March 22, 1871-1y.

E. WILLIS WILSON. ATTORNEY AT LAW. Harper's Ferry, Jefferson Co., WEST VIRGINIA.

Till practice in the Courts of this and the ad-Aug. 17, 1870, DR. C. T. RICHARDSON.

Physician & Surgeon, CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA. HAVS taken an Orlice on Main etreet, (first door East of Mason's Drug Store), where I can be found during the day. At night messages should be sent to my residence, corner of Liberty and Mildred streets. C. T. RICHARDSON, M. D. June 27, 1871-tf.

DENTAL NOTICE.

1) R. McCORMICK will visit Charlestown. Pro-fessionally, on the Second Monday of Febru-ary, 12th, April 8th, June 10th, August 12th, Octo-ber 14th, and semain a week each visit

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT! For Sight is Priceless !!



IF YOU VALUE YOUR EYESIGHT USE THESE PERFECT LENSES.

Ground from Minute Crystal Pebbles. Melted together, and derive their name. Diamond" on account of their Hardness and Brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others; manufactured by I. E. SPENCER & CO., N. Y.

CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.

S. M. TIMBERLAKE & CO.

are Sole Agents for Charlestown, W. Va.

From whom they can only be obtained. No Pedler' June 6, 1d71-Ty.

N. 1. D. Our New Ploughs. WE are manufacturing a large lot of them and we guarantee satisfaction in every case or no well. WEIRICK & WELLER.

January 4, 1871. GEO. T. LIGHT.

DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST, CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, Two Doors West of Sappington Hotel.

DAINTS, GLASS, &c. I have on hand a large and fresh stock of Lewis Lead. Resurgam and Pure White Lead. Brandon of all colors. Vermillon Red and all other Paints. And as these are for the accommodation of the County, I offer the same cheaper than they were ever sold in this town. As I intend to make PAINTS a specialty, it will be well for every person in need to give me a call. You will get Bargains.

GEO. T. LIGHT.

TOBACCO-Pride of Virginia, 75c; Jockey Club. 75; Durham Gum, Sil; Commonwealth, 60; Pure Seed Eigars, 5c, Seed and Havanna's, 7c. and Havannas pure, Sc—the choice at ever offered town, and for sale by, GEO. T. LIGHT. Tymnals, My stock of the new flymnal is now complete price from 40 cents to \$2.75.

March 26, 1-72.

March 26, 1-72.

March 26, 1-72.

March 26, 1-72. March 26, 1-72. GEO. T. Lifett.

March 26, 1-72. GEO. T. Lifett.

California Bitters, Simmon's Liver Regulator,
Tarrant's Aperient, Fahrney's Blood Cleanser.—
GEO. T. LIGHT. For sale by March 26, 1872.

WANTED. COLT'S Army, Navv and Dragoon Pistols, Spen-cer and Henry Rifles and Carbines, for which Cash will be paid. JAS. LAW. HOOFF. December 13, 1870.

THE Reliance Non-Explosive Attachment for I Kerosene Lamp. Every family burning light in their chambers all night should use the attachment, thereby insuring themselves and little ones from all danger by Coal Oil Explosions. For sale by C. E. BELLER. Harper's Ferry, Nov. 14, 1871.

MICHIGAN Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco: Also. TYI Graveley's plug with Cigars of all grades;
Durham, Pride of Virginia and May Queen Smoking Tobaccos to be found at C. E. BELLER'S. CLOCKS beautiful Bronze, Rosewood and Walnut Fronts, beautiful designs and patterns—fo HOWE Machine Needles constantly on hand and for sale, all sizes, by
L. DINKLE.

RUSUM. CHARLESTOWN, WEST VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1872.

BALTIMORE CARDS.

65 FIRST PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED. THE GREAT

VOL. 25.

Southern Piano MANUFACTORY. WM. KNABE & CO., GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT

PIANO FORTES, BALTIMORE, MD. These Instruments have been before the Public for nearly Thirty Years, and upon their excellence alone attained and ampurchased pre-eminence, which pronounces them unequaled, in

TOUCH WORKMANSHIP AND DURABILITY. All our Square Pianos have our New Improved Overstrand Scale and the Agraffe Treble. 63- We would call special attention to our late Patented Improvements in GRAND PIANOS and SQUARE GRANDS, found in no other Piano, which bring the Piano nearer, Perfection, than has

vet been attained. Every Plano Fully Warranted for 5 Years. 63- We are by special arrangement enabled to furnish PARLOR ORGANS and MELODEONS of the most celebrated makers, Wholesale and Retail, at lowest Factory Prices. Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists promptly furnished on application to

WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore, Md. Or any of our regular established agencies. November 7, 1871-6m.

TRIUMPHANT



17 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS Were awarded to CHAS, M. STIEFF, for the best PIANOS over 14 different Makers of New York, Bultimore and Boston Manufacturers. OFFICE AND NEW WAREROOMS.

No. 9 N. Liberty St., Baltimore, Md. The Stieff' Pianos contain all the latest improve-ments to be found in a first-class Piano, with addi-tional improvements of his own invention, not to be found in other instruments. The tone, touch and finish of their instruments cannot be excelled by any manufactured.

manufactured.

A large assortment of Second Hand Pianosalways on hand, from \$75 to \$300.

Parlor and Church Organs, some 20 different styles on hand from \$50 and upwards.

Send for Hustrated Catalogue, containing names of over 1,000 Southerners. (500 of which are Virginian) which have been contained to the containing forms. ginians,) who have bought the Stieff Plano since August :9, 1871. RANSON & CO.

FLOUR, GRAIN, AND General Commission Merchants,

6 PATTERSON STREET, Baltimore.

A. R. H. RANSON December 19, 1-71-17

## PERSONAL.

NOAH WALKER & CO. The Celebrated Clothiers of Baltimore Announce the introduction of a plan of ordering CLOTHING AND UNDERWEAR BY LETTER.

To which they call special attention. They will send on application their improved and accurate RULES FOR SELF MEASUREMENT: and a full line of samples from their immense stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Coatings, Shirtings, &c., thus enabling parties in any part of the country to order their Clothing and Shirts direct from them, with the certainty of receiving garments of The Very Latest Style

. And Most Perfect Fit. attainable. Goods ordered will be sent by Express to any part of the country. As is well known throughout the Southern States | 67 have for Forty-three Years excelled in all d pa tments of their business, which is a substantial guarantee as to the character of the Goods they will send out. A large and well assorted stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING always on hand, together with a full line of FURNISHING GOODS including all the latest novelties in design, and

AT POPULAR PRICES When Goods are sent per Express C. O. D., there will be no collection charge on amounts of \$20 and over. Rules for self measurement, Samples of Goods and Price List free on application. The attention of the Prace is invited to our Wholesale. rution of the Trace is invited to our Wholesale epartment, which is always kept up to the highest

NOAH WALKER & CO., Manufacturers and Dealers in Men's and Boy's ready-made or made to order. 165 and 167 Baltimore Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

1872.

April 1, 1871.

SPRING NEW GOODS.

WE respectfully invite the public to call and ex-E respectfully invite the public to call and examine our late purchases of merchandise, consisting of Embroidered Grenadines, Black Grenadines Plain and Striped Buff Suiting. White Peka, Swiss Mushins Japanese Silk. Dolly Varden Calicos. Lawns and Calicos. Plain Black, Blue, Rose and Buff De Laines, Black Alpacas, Black Lace Shawls, Lace Collars and Sleeves, Lace and Cambric Edgings and Insertings, a great variety of Rufflings, Plain, Blas, Scaloped and Plaited Flouncings, Scarts, Baws, Ribbons, Berages, Tissues, Kid Gloves, Bleached and Brown Cottons, Linens, Cottonades, Insiery and Parasols.

Gents' Goods. Black, Blue, Grey, and Dahlia Cloths, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, White and Fancy Marseilles Vesting, White Linen Duck, Neck Ties, Gloves, Suspenders, Socks, &c. Suspenders, Socks, &c.
QUEENSWARE and a large stock of GROCERIES of all kinds, all of which we offer at very low
prices for CASH or Country Produce.
KEARSLEY & SHEERER.

ENTLER HOTEL. SHEPHERDSTOWN, WEST VIRG'IA.

July 17, 1866- tt. REMOVED. WE have removed our Hardware from Main st.

To our Ware House in the rear of Court House. Have now our Hardware, Agricultural Implements and Machinery, Tinning Establishment, Seeds, Guano, &c., &c., and indeed everything a farmer wants, all in the same building McCURDY & DUKE. INN Rooffing, Spouting; and Special attention

paid to Repairing Tinware.

McCURDY & DUKE. DROLIFIC or BREESES No. 2 POTATO -The

PROLIFIC or BREESES NO. 2 PATATO — The best and most productive variety of Potato for main crop. producing last season sixty bushels from one planted. They boil dry and mealy- be sure and get the genuine ones—to be had at C. E. BELLER'S.

Plants. Cabbage, Tomato, and Sweet Potato Plants. Intrinshed at thirty cents ner hundred. Plants, furnished at thirty cents per hundred.
Harper's Ferry, May 7. C. E. BELLER.

SHEEP Shears, Spades and Garden Rakes, for sale by McCURDY & DUKE.

[QFFICIAL COPY.]

## PROPOSED-NEW CONSTITUTION FOR THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Election on the Question of its Adoption, on the

Fourth Thursday in August, 1872. 4. All lands in this State, waste and unappropriated, or heretofore or hereafter for any cause forfeited, or treated as forfeited, or escheated to the State of Virginia or this State, or purchased by either and become irredeemable, not redeemed, released, transferred or otherwise disposed of, the title whereto shall remain in this State till such sale as is hereinafter mentioned be made, shall by proceedings in the Circuit Court of the county in which the lands, or a part thereof, are situated, be sold to the highest hidder.

5. The former owner of any such land shall be entitled to receive the excess of the sum for which the land may be sold over the taxes charged and chargeable thereon, or which, if the land had not been forfeited, would have been charged or chargeable thereon, since the formation of this State, with interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum; and the costs of the proceedings, if his claim be filed in the Circuit Court that decrees the sale, within two years thereafter

6. It shall be the duty of every owner of land to have it entered on the land books of the county in which it, or a part of it, is situated, and to cause himself to be charged with the taxes thereon and pay the same. When for any five successive years after the year 1869, the owner of any tract of land containing one thousand acres or more shall not have been charged on such books with State tax on said land, then by operation hereof, the land shall be forfeited and the title thereto vest in the State. But if, for any one or more of such five years, the owner shall have been charged with State tax on any part of the land, such part thereof shall not be forfeited for such cause. And any owner of land so forfeited, or of any interest therein at the time of the forfeiture thereof, who shall then be an infant, married woman or iusane person, may until the expiration of three years after the removal of such disability, have the land or uch interest charged on such books, with all State and other taxes that shall be, and but for the forfeiture would be, chargeable on the land or interest therein for the year 1863, and every year thereafter, with interest at the rate of ten per centum per annum; and pay all taxes and interest thereon for all such years, and thereby redeem the land or interest therein : Provided, Such right to redeem, shall in no case extend beyond twenty gears from the time such land was forfeited.

ARTICLE XIV. AMENDMENTS.

1. No Convention shall be called, having the authority to alter the Constitution of the State, unless it be in pursuance of a law passed by the : firmative vote of a mojority of the members elected to each House of the Legislature and providing that polls be opened throughout the State, on the same day therein specified, which shall not be less than three months after the passage of such law, for the purpose of taking the sense of the voters on the question of calling a Convention. And such Convention shall not be held unless a majority of the votes cast at such polls be in favor of calling the same ; nor shall the memhers be elected to such Convention until at least one month after the result of the . vota shall be duly ascertained, declared and published. And all acts and ordinances of the said Convention shall be submitted to the voters of the State, for ratification or rejection, and shall have no validity whatever until

they are ratified. 2. Any amendment to the Constitution of the State may be proposed in either House of the Legislature; and if the same, being read on three several days in each House, be agreed to on its third reading, by two-thirds of the members elected thereto, the proposed amend ment, with the yeas and nays thereon, shall be entered on the journals, and it shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide by law for submitting the same to the voters of the State for ratification or rejection, at the next general election thereafter, and cause the same to be published, at least three months before such election, in some newspaper in every county in which a newspaper is printed. And if a majority of the qualified voters, voting on the question at the Jolls held -pursuant to such law, ratify the proposed amendment, it shall be in force from the time of such ratification, as a part of the Constitution of the State. If two or more amendments be submitted at the same time, the vote on ratification or rejection shall be taken on each separately.

SCHEDULE.

1. It shall be the duty of the President of this Convention immediately after its adjournment to certify to the Governor of the State of West Virginia, an accurate transcript of the Constitution and Schedule adopted by the

Convention. 2. Upon the receipt of such certified franscript, the Governor shall make proclamation of that fact, and shall annex to his proclamation a copy of this Constitution and Schedule, all of which shall be published for the general information of the people in such manner as he shall deem most expedient.

3. The officers authorized by existing laws to conduct general elections shall cause elections to be held at the several places of voting established by law in each county, on the fourth Thursday of August, 1872, at which election the votes of all persons qualified to vote under the existing Constitution, and offering to vote, shall be taken upon the question of ratifying or rejecting this Constitution and Schedule. Such votes shall be by ballot. The person voting for the ratification of the Constitution and Schedule shall have written or printed upon his ballot the words "For RATIFICATION," and the person voting against ratification shall have written or printed upon his ballot the words "For REJECTION."

4. The said election shall be conducted in all things according to the provisions of the Code of West Virginia, and the amendments thereto governing elections, except as herein

otherwise provided. 5. The Supervisors of each county shall assemble on the fifth day (Sunday excepted) after the said election, and proceed to ascertain the result of the same in the manner prescribed by the sixty-second, section of the third chapter of the Code of West Virginia : and it shall be their duty to certify the re-

sult, without delay, to the Governor, stating in their certificates the number of votes given in their respective counties for ratification of the Constitution and Schedule, and the num-

ber given for rejection. 6. It shall be the duty of the Governor, upon receiving the said certificates, or a sufficient number thereof, to enable him to ascertain the general result, to declare by proclamation the aggregate vote in the State for and against the ratification of the Constitu-tion and Schedule; and if it shall appear from the said proclamation that a majority of votes cast are in favor of their ratification, this Constitution and Schedule shall be operative and in full force from and including

the fourth Thursday of August, 1872. 7. On the same day, and under the superintendence of the officers who shall conduct the election for determining the ratification or rejection of the Constitution and Schedule. elections shall be held at the several places of voting in each county for Senators and members of the House of Delegates, and all officers, executive, judicial, county or district. required by this Constitution to be elected by the people. Such elections shall be by ballot, and the results thereof shall be ascertained, determined and certified according to the provisions and requirements of existing laws, except that the returns of the elections of Governor, State Superintendent of Free Schools, Auditor, Treasurer and Attorney General, shall be transmitted to the Secretary of State, sealed and addressed to the "Speaker of the House of Delegates."

8. In elections of county officers, reonired to be elected by districts, the existing sub divisions, by townships, in each county, shall constitute such districts, until others shall he established 9. Each county shall elect one assessor for

each assessment district, as now established by law, but at the election to be held under the provisous of this Schedule, in counties entitled to two assessors, both shall be elected

by the voters of the entire county.

10. At the election to be held under this Schedule, there shall also be elected in each district, constituted as hereinbefore stated, as many justices and constables as are now au-

11. If this Constitution shall be ratified by the people, the Legislature elected under this Schedule, shall assemble at the seat of government, on the third Tuesday in November, 1872; and the election of members of the Legislature, under this Constitution, shall vacate the seats of those elected under the present Constitution. The term of service. of the Delegates first elected to the Legislature under this Constitution, shall expire on the first day of November, 1874, and the term of service of the Senators shall expire as follows: The term of the first class on the first day of November, 1874, and the term of the second class, on the first day of No-

vember, 1876. 12. The terms of office of the Governor. the State Superintendent of Free Schools, the Auditor, Treasurer, and Attorney General, elected under this Schedule, shall commence on the fourth day of March, 1873. The Governor, the State Superintendent of Free Schools, the Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney General and Secretary of State, and their successors elected under the existing Constitution and laws, shall continue in office until their successors, elected or appointed under this ratification or rejection of this Constitution,

Constitution and Schedule, shall be qualified. The terms of office of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals, of the Judges of the Circu't Courts, and of all county and dis trict officers, whose election is provided for by this Schedule, shall commence on the first day of January, 1873; and the present Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals. and of the Circuit Courts, and their successors, who may be appointed under the present Constitution and laws, shall remain in office until the date last aforesaid. The Recorders and Supervisors of the several counties shall continue in office and exercise their functions under the existing Constitution and laws until the first day of January, 1873. And all officers named in this section, elected under the provisions of the existing Constitution and laws, shall, until their terms expire, as herein provided, receive such compensation as said Constitution and laws prescribe.

13. The Municipal Court of Wheeling shall continue in existence, and exercise its present jurisdiction until otherwise provided

14. All the books, records, papers seals and other property now in the custody and under the control of the Board of Supervisors and Recorders of the several counties. and records, books, papers, seals and other property of the former County Courts, now in the custody af the Clerks of the Circuit Courts, shall be transferred on the first day of January, 1873, or as soon thereafter as may be, to the Clerks of the County Courts in their respective counties, and remain in their custody until otherwise prescribed by

15. Justices. Assessors, and all other county officers, except Sheriffs and Constables. shall, on the first day of January, 1873, or as soon thereafter as may be, transfer to their successors in office, all official books, records. papers and property in their possession; and cases where, from the abolition of any office, or from any other cause, a doubt shall arise as to the officer entitled to receive them, they shall be delivered to the Clerk of the County Court for preservation until dis-

position be made of them by that court. 16. All county, township, district and other officers connected with the existing system of Free Schools shall continue to perform the duties of their respectice office as now prescribed by law, until their successors shall have been elected and qualified as the Legis-

lature may provide. 17. The records, books, papers, seals and other property and appurtenances of the existing Supreme Court of Appeals shall, on the first day of January, 1873, or as soon thereafter as may be, be transferred to and remain in the care and custody of the Supreme Court of Appeals established by this Constitution, until otherwise provided by law; and all civil or criminal causes, petitions and other proceedings then pending in the Supreme Court of Appeals shall be proceeded with in the Supreme Court of Appeals established by this Constitution, to final judgment. The records, books, papers, seals, and other property and appurtenances of the existing Circuit Courts in this State shall then also be transferred to, and remain in the care and custody of the Circuit Courts established by this Constitution, until otherwise provided by law; to which courts all process outstanding at the time this Constitution shall go into effect shall be returned, and by which all new process proper in cases either pending or determined in existing Circuit Courts, may be issued. And all indictments, prosecutions, suits, pleas, petitions and other proceedings pending in the present Circuit Court of any county, shall be prosecuted in the Circuit Court established in that county by this Constitution, to final judgment and execution ; except that all pending appeals from justices may be transferred to the County Court organized in

such county. 18. Copies and transcripts of the records and proceedings of the present Circuit Courts shall be made and certified by the Circuit Courts established by this Constitution, or the proper officers thereof, and shall have the same force and effect as if they had been heretofore properly made and certified by the existing courts or their proper officers. 19. Recognizances, bonds, obligations and all undertakings entered into, or executed,

before the adoption of this Constitution, to the

Commonwealth of Virginia or the State of West Virginia, or to any public officer, corporation, township, or county, shall remain binding and valid; and all rights and liabilities growing out of them, shall be unimpaired. 20. The Executive Department of the government shall-remain as at present organized. and the Governor shall continue in office until a Governor elected under this Constitution shall be qualified; and all other persons in office when this Constitution is adopted, except as herein otherwise expressly directed, shall continue in office until their successors are qualified; and vacancies in office, happening before such qualification, shall be filled in the

manner now prescribed by law. 21. All the courts of justice now existing shall continue with their present jurisdiction, and be held as now prescribed by law, until the judicial system established by this Constitution shall go into effect, and all rights, prosecutions, actions, claims and contracts, shall remain, and continue, as if this Constitution had not been adopted, except so far as the same may be effected by the terms and provisions of this Constitution, when it shall go into effect.

22. The Legislature shall pass all laws pecessary to carry this Constitution into full operation and effect.

23. At the time of the submission of this Constitution to a vote of the people, there shall be submitted as a separate proposition the following:

"Any white citizen entitled to vote, and no other, may be elected or appointed to any office; but the Governor and Judges must have attained the age of thirty, and the Attorney General and Senators the age of twenty-five years, at the beginning of their respective terms of service, and must have been citizens of the State for five years next preceding their election or appointment, or citizens at the time this Constitution goes into operation." And the mode of voting on the said proposition shall be by ballot, on which shall ne written or printed the word "white," and if a majority of all the votes cast for ratification and rejection of the Constitution be in favor of the said proposition, it shall take the place of section fourth of Article fourth of the Constitution. The result of the said election shall be certified and ascertained in the same manner and by the same officers as hereinbefore provided in regard to the election for the and if the result be in favor of the said prop osition, the Governor shall make proclamation of the effect thereof as hereinbefore provided.

A Sensible View.

Among the varied comments of the public press on the action of the Cincinnati Convention, we doubt if any will command more marked and respectful attention than the following, from the New York Journal of Commerce:

There were two courses open to this Convention of disaffected Republicans. One, which was generally expected, was to nominate a candidate of high character and moderate views, who had a good standing among men of all parties, and who, by securing a subsequent Democratic endorsement, might fairly hope to be elected. The other was to nominate a well-known partisan Republican. who should stand well with and fairly represent the views of those assembled, and be likely to draw out that strength in the canvass, but who could not expect a Democratic endorsement, and would thus compel the regular Republican Convention to endorse him or to throw the election into the hands of their opponents.

Whether wisely or not, the Convention has chosen the latter of these alternatives, and has put forward for the Presidency the name of Horace Greeley. He is too well known throughout the United States to need any description at our hands. Nor is he, with all his idiosyncrasies, a candidate to be despised .-He has a following in New York strong enough to render the success of any other Republican candidate in this State quite hopeless while he keeps the field; and if those represented at Cincinnati cling to his fortunes he will turn the scale also in many other States now reck-

oned as probably Republican. This will place a grave responsibility upon the regular Republican Convention to meet in Philadelphia. If the nomination is then confirmed by that body, and he is elected, it will throw the whole patronage of the General Government into the hands of those who have heretofore been in a disaffected minority. If his claims are wholly ignored, and Grant is renominated, the running of two such Republican candidates would almost certainly bring the Democrats once more into power.

BIRDS SHOULD NOT BE KILLED .- Birds are the best friends the farmers have, and should not be killed. There should be a law forbidding the killing of them. Pennsylvania has a law of this kind wich enacts that :

"No person shall at any time kill, trap, or expose for sale, of have in his possession after the same is killed, any night-hawk, whippoorwill, finch, thrush, lark, sparrow, wren, martin, swallow, woodpecker, dove, bobolink, robin or starling, or any other insectiverous bird, or rob the nest of any wild birds whatever, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every bird so killed, trapped, or exposed for sale, and for each nest robbed or destroyed.

Dogs .- A legislator in Missouri estimates the dog crop of the United States at 21,000,-000. Each pup, he says, costs \$8 a year, making a total of \$168,000,000. Of these, 100,000 go mad annually and bite 10,000 people, furnishing about 50,000 items to the local reporters. So much for the "purp." | my hat and coat choose to fret about it, let them; but it is nothing to me."

ADVERTISING RATES.

TRANSIENT BILLS-CASH.

The Great Wall of China.

Mr. Seward, speaking of the great wall of Chins, which he examined during his late trip to the East, says : . . .

NO. 20.

[For the Spirit of Jefferson.]

POETICAL.

TO LOUISE.

Though often I grieve, there are thoughts
That come with the still twilight—
Then I picture my loved ones at rest,
And happy with angels of light.

Then the dying sunlight's glimmers
Seem their angel amiles that are thrown,
Bearing troubled thoughts to heaven—
Stilling earthly hearts that mourn
And when the last gleam has departed,
And the deep, solemn night I greet,
There comes from the darkness a whisper
Of a land where we all shall meet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Masonry and the Church.

At a Masonic celebration in Norfolk, Va.

responding to the toast of Masonry and the

The secrets of Freemasohry are not antago

nistic to the interests of the Church. They

are only the signs and symbols, conveying

that unwritten language which gives a Ma-

son access to every nation, a home and a sym-

pathizing heart in every clime, and a me-dium of communication with a brother Ma-

son in every tribe and tongue of the babbling

millions of earth-for everywhere a Mason

may be found. These are indispensable and

imperishable. In this is found the superior-

ity of speculative over operative Masonry .-

The works of the former may all perish, but

still the "attentive ear receives the sound

from the instructive tongue, and the mys-

teries of Freemasoury are safely lodged in

Masonry, then, is an important auxiliary

force standing firmly at the Thermopyle of

the moral world, to hold Satan's legions in

check until Christianity shall have accom-

plished its heaven designed work. Then,

when all is completed, Masonry will willing

ly bring its grandest and brightest trophics

and lay them at the feet of her radiant form,

In this view of the subject there is no rea-

son why Masonry and the Church may not

unite in their moral bases, and form, as it

were, two suxiliary compartments of one great

fabric reared to the glory of God. Let one

be the outer court supported by its three

grand pillars, wisdom, strength and beauty,

and the other the inner court, where the vis

ible Shekinah guards the mercy-seat. In the one let all look, admire and labor; in the

other let all kneel, pray and praise. Let one

be the outer sanctuary, where virtue may

present its loveliest and richest income as a

sacrifice, and the other the holiest of holies,

separated from it by a mystic veil, in which

on a blood besprinkled mercy seat we may

pour out the humble faith and love of a recon-

ciled heart, and hear the oracles of the liv-

Combination Railroad Gauges.

The newest thing out in railroad circles is

a combination gauge-or one that is to be

narrow gauge, broad gauge and broader gauge,

all at once. Mr. A. Wilder, of Pennsylvania,

an engineer of original views, proposes a nar-

row-gauge combination tailroad system, and

in a bill. It contemplates the laying of two

space between the inuer rails equal to the

4 ft. 8 in.

feet 8 inches.

As the reader will perceive, this gives

three gauges on the same road-two lines of

three feet, one four feet eight inches, and

one of ten feet eight inches, all of which Mr.

cheap work, the narrow-gauge will be, per-

haps, most seviceable, while for high speed

and bulky freight he advocates the broad cars

By mounting them upon four wheels, one for

each track, he contends that the large cars

will be so free from oscillation that a high

rate of speed can be maintained without dan-

ger, while passenger comfort will certainly

be greatly enhanced by enlarging the saloon

to a width of 17 feet. The increased size of

higher speed, and Mr. Wilder talks of 100

He has also very extensive plans for trans-

porting freight in bulk across the Isthmus of

Panama, in his big cars, and could easily ship

vessels of 500 or 600 tons burthen from one

A GENTLE REBUKE .- A lady, riding in a

car on the New York Central Railroad, was

disturbed in her reading by the conversation

of two gentlemen occupying the sest just be-

fore her. One of them seemed to be a stu-

dent of some college on his way home for a

He used much profane language, greatly

to the annoyance of the lady.

She thought she would rebuke him, and

on begging pardon for interrupting them,

asked the young student if he had studied

"Do you read and speak Hebrew?"

"Yes, madam; I have mastered the lan-

"Will you be so kind as to do me a small

"With great pleasure; I am at your ser-

"Will you be so kind as to do your swear-

We may well suppose the lady was not an-

- "When a stranger treats me with want

of respect," said a poor philosopher, "I com-

fort myself with the reflection that it is not

noyed any more by the ungentlemanly lan-

guage of the would-be-gentleman.

ocean to the other, all loaded.

Wilder proposes to use. For small traffic and

; 3 ft.

ing God.

ches) thus:

3 R.

miles an hour.

vacation.

favor ?"

the languages?

guages quite well "

ing in Hebrew ?"

"Quite fluently."

the depository of faithful breasts."

Church, said :

Yes, though "only a grave" is left me Of all that I once possessed, I doubt not the mercy of One Who dear little children blessed

Who dear little children blessed a
Yet for words so gentle and kind
I thank thee, whoever thou art—
They were dew to a fevered spirit,
And balm to an aching heart.

And happy with angels of figure.
In life we can meet no more.
And the thought is hard to bear;
Yet my spirit still often greets them
In the holy hush of prayer.

The Chinese have been for at least two or three thousand years a wall making people.-It would bankrupt New York or Paris to build the walls of the city of Pekin. The great wall of China is the wall of the world. forty feet high: The lower thirty feet is of hewn limestone or granite. Two modern carriages may pass each other upon the sum mit. It has a parapet throughout its whole length, with convenient stair cases, buttresses and garrison houses at every quarter of a mile, and it runs not by cutting down hills and raising valleys, but over the uneven crests of the mountains and down through their gorges, a distance of a thousand miles. Amiral Rodgers and I calculated that it would cost more to build the great wall of China through its extent of one thousand miles that it has cost to build the lifty-five thousand miles of railroad in the United States. What a commentary it is upon the ephemeral range of the human intellect to see this great utilitarian enterprise, so necessary and effective two thousand years ago, now not merely useless, but an incumbrance and obstruction! a few evenings since, one of the members, in

BESSEMER STEEL ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD, - Prominent among the imports lately reported at the custom house are the extensive importations made by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company of Bessemer steel rails, purchased from the best manufacturers in England. Of these there have arrived here, within the past fornight, 13,606 rails weighing three thousand eight hundred and fifty-four tons, or sufficient to lay about forty miles of track, the duties on which amounted to over one hundred and seven thousand dollars, gold. A large portion of the double track of the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio road and its Washington Branch is already laid with steel rails. The entire length of the Washington Branch, it is understood, will soon be thoroughly perfected in this respect, thus rendering it one of the finest roads in the country. The work of substituting steel for iron rails on the main line will also continue, until its whole length is relaid with this superior metal.—Balt. Sun.

A HAZARDOUS STEP .- The Lexington Gazette records with melaucholy satisfaction the following curious coincidence, in proof of the danger to which men expose themselves when they stop their newspaper subscriptions. It

"Fourteen subscribers, in the last six months, took up the strange notion that they could get along without the Gazette, We knew it was a hazardous step. However, as it was at their own risk, and we had doubled over and over again each one by new names, we quit sending the papers.

"The sequel is melancholy and remarkable. Nearly one-third have died! Two or three have been crippled. Others; seeing how it was, asked us to begin again.'

THE PRESS .- A sensible writer whose "head is level," says :-

"The press endures the affliction of deadheadism from the pulpit, the bar and the stage - from corporations, societies and individuals. It is expected to yield its interests; it is required to give strength to the weak, eyes to the blind, clothes to the naked and bread to the hungry; it is asked to cover infirmities, hide weaknesses and wink at quacks; bolster up dull authors and flatter the yain ; it is, in short, to be all things to all men, and if it has secured for if the recognition of Congress looks for pay or reward it is denounced as mean and sordid. There is no interest under narrow gauge tracks, side by side, with a the whole heavens that is expected to give so much to society, without pay or thanks, as the present common gauge (four feet eight in-

> ADVERTISING .- One of the errors into which many old established business houses fall is, that there is no necessity for advertising them. Such a theory would have answered well enough half a century since, but the day has gone by when a business man can afford to rely upon the long standing and respectability of his house. This is a progressive age. Public opinion is made up by what is printed in papers, whether it be in the form of an editorial or an advertisement. A. T. Stewart's magnificent store in New York is perhaps as well known as any other in the country, and yet its enterprising proprie-tor keeps himself continually before the people, either by direct or indirect advertises ments .- Evening News.

A Good Move.-The following pledge originated in the New York Stock Exchange the other day. It is addressed to sensible practical temperance people and runs as folthe engines will render them capable of lows:

"We, the undersigned, deprecating the growing evil of intemperance, and believing that it is in a great degree induced by a mistaken idea of sociability and politeness, therefore, with a view of mitigating this evil ih a practical way, we hereby pledge ourselves to pay only for the liquor which we ourselves drink, and to abstain from drinking any liquora which others pay for."

JURIES -The stupid jurymen who can never fully comprehend who the defendant is, and who has a conviction that the prosecuting attorney is really the criminal on trial; the obstinate juryman, who declines to be influenced by the plainest evidence; the juryman of obtrusive silliness, who asks prepos-terous questions in order to display his insanity; and the deaf juryman, who never hears a word of testimony and sleeps comfortably through the entire trial, are types with which every attendant at the court-room is wearily familiar,-New York Times.

WHITEWASH THAT WILL NOT RUB OFF.

—If the wash is to be used indoors, mix half a pailful of lime and water, take half a pini of flour and make a starch of it, and pour it into the whitewash while hot. Stir it well and make it ready by thinning it for use .-A little glae will answer the same purpose.-If for out-door work, add a little salt and boiled rice, made thin. Scarcely a particle of the lime can be rubbed off when prepared in this manner.

- An Irish soldier called to his compan-

a: "Hallo! Pat, I have taken a prisoner." myself that he slights, but my old and shabby hat and cloak, which, to say the truth, "Bring him along then, bring him along. "He won't come." have no particular claim to adoration. So, if "Then come yourself."

"He won't let me."